



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

all the circumstances of the case shall be immediately telegraphed to this Department, when special instructions will be issued for the removal of the sick and the disinfection of the infected vessel and things.

BARBADOS.

Quarantine against Puerto Cabello and Valencia (Venezuela) on account of smallpox.

BARBADOS, April 16, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to state, by direction of my board, that the following communication was received by me this morning from the quarantine board of Trinidad. My board will meet on Tuesday next, the 19th instant, to deal with the matter. Meanwhile, any arrivals from Puerto Cabello and Valencia will be quarantined:

"I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the quarantine authority held recently it was resolved that his excellency the governor be asked to communicate by telegram with the British minister at Caracas to ascertain whether smallpox existed at Venezuela, and if so, at what place and to what extent.

The reply received from the British minister was in the following terms:

'Smallpox broken out at Valencia.

Puerto Cabello slight attack.

Caracas free from it.

No information as to Ciudad Bolivar.'

"In consequence of the above information, his excellency the governor, on the advice of the quarantine authority, proclaimed Valencia and Puerto Cabello to be infected places within the meaning of section 5 of ordinance 18 of 1893, and from the 1st instant all vessels arriving from these places have been quarantined. Arrivals from any other Venezuelan ports are treated by the visiting officer as suspected vessels under section 11 of the ordinance, and detained in quarantine pending an inspection by the health officer of shipping.

"An assistant health officer of shipping has been temporarily employed to assist in this duty, and health guards are employed at the various ports of the colony to watch arrivals from Venezuela.

"His excellency the governor has asked the British minister at Caracas to furnish information by telegraph from time to time, regarding the spread of smallpox to other places in Venezuela than Valencia and Puerto Cabello.

"No further information from the British minister at Caracas has been received up to the time of writing this communication.

H. W. BRATHWAITE,

Secretary Quarantine Authority, Trinidad."

The Clerk Quarantine Board, Barbados.

The question of declaring Santos infected will also be dealt with on Tuesday.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES SANDERSON,

Clerk, Quarantine Board.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.